

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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MISS RUBY DE REMER

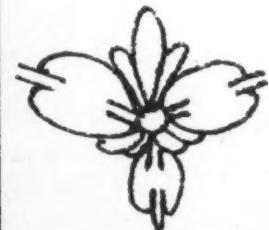
A native of Colorado, selected by Paul Helleu, the celebrated French artist, as the most beautiful woman in America. He declared her to be perfection in grace, coloring and beauty of feature.

(© Alfred Cheney Johnston.)

Happenings of Interest in England and America



Police holding back the crowd that attacked the Union Club at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, New York City, on Thursday, Nov. 25, because a British flag was displayed. The assailants had just come from a memorial mass for Terence MacSwiney at St. Patrick's Cathedral. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Boy Scouts passing through Oyster Bay, Long Island, Nov. 26 on a pilgrimage to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Young's Cemetery, where impressive services were held. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Slab with inscription that covers the grave of the "Unknown Soldier," who was buried with imposing ceremonies in Westminster Abbey Nov. 11, 1920. (© Underwood & Underwood.)



Filling in the grave of the Unknown Warrior with soil that was brought from France for that purpose. Every detail of the ceremony was carried out with deep appreciation of its significance. (© Underwood & Underwood.)

NOTICE TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS:—The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL will pay \$10 for the best photographic print of any big event in the United States or Canada of the week's news taken by an amateur photographer. The editors will make the choice. Any other submitted prints used will be paid for at \$2 each. Prints not used will be returned only if postage is sent. Send the prints unmounted, any size. Address The MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, Room 1708, Times Building, Times Square, New York City.

Symbolic Figure of Fame Crowning the Unknown Dead



The figure of Fame is here portrayed hovering over the graves of unknown British soldiers who fell in France, one of the bodies of whom is being exhumed for burial in Westminster Abbey. Fame is blindfolded, to indicate her entire impartiality in bestowing the crown. The relatives of the men who perished fighting for their country can comfort themselves with the possibility that their own dear one may have been the one selected for such signal honors.

(Drawn by F. Matania for *The Sphere*.)

Exclusive Photographs of Latest Events in Ireland, Now Seething With Rebellion



VENTS in Ireland seem to be tending steadily toward civil war. Murders are being perpetrated on a wholesale scale, and each killing by one side is speedily matched by the other. The efforts of statesmen to solve the problem are met by invincible opposition. Force is ineffective and reason is inoperative. Arson has been invoked, and the flames have swept sections of Cork and Liverpool, resulting in immense damage to property. Fear of assassination by Sinn Feiners in London has led to elaborate precautions being taken to guard the House of Commons, the residence of the Premier and the palace of the royal family.

On Nov. 28 seventeen cadets of the police auxiliaries left Macroom in two lorries under District Inspector Craik to patrol the surrounding district. They had not long left Dunmanway on their return journey to Macroom when, at Shana Cashel, they were ambushed by a party of about one hundred men. Immediately the first lorry came within range it was subjected to a terrible rain of rifle and revolver bullets. The second lorry opened fire in the direction of the attackers, but with little effect, judging by the heavy firing in reply. The bullets kept pouring in on both lorries, the engines of each being rendered useless by attacking riflemen.

Thus exposed to a merciless onslaught, the occupants

of the lorries did their best to seek cover where they could, but the firing of the attackers was most deadly and in a short time all the police in the first lorry were killed. The men in the second lorry bravely defended themselves against their enemies, but the latter's marksmanship was too true and eventually only one of the auxiliaries escaped the rain of bullets.

As the patrolling party did not return to Macroom, a search party was sent out from there and they found the dead bodies on the road.

The fires in Cork were probably due to reprisals.

The present series of conflagrations followed warnings that reprisals would take place unless three army officers kidnapped recently from a train at Waterfall were returned unharmed. A report, which has not been confirmed, is to the effect that the bodies of all three of the officers were found in a field near Waterfall.

The fire brigade, when responding to an alarm on Sunday night, Nov. 28, was fired upon by parties of masked uniformed men. Consequently the firemen fear to venture forth, and when the Thomas Ashe Sinn Fein Club was set on fire Nov. 29 they refused to leave their quarters until the protection of two lorries loaded with soldiers was afforded them.

Raid on a suspected Sinn Fein headquarters in Dublin at night. A powerful searchlight is directed upon the place while it is being searched by troops whose lorries are drawn up at the curb.

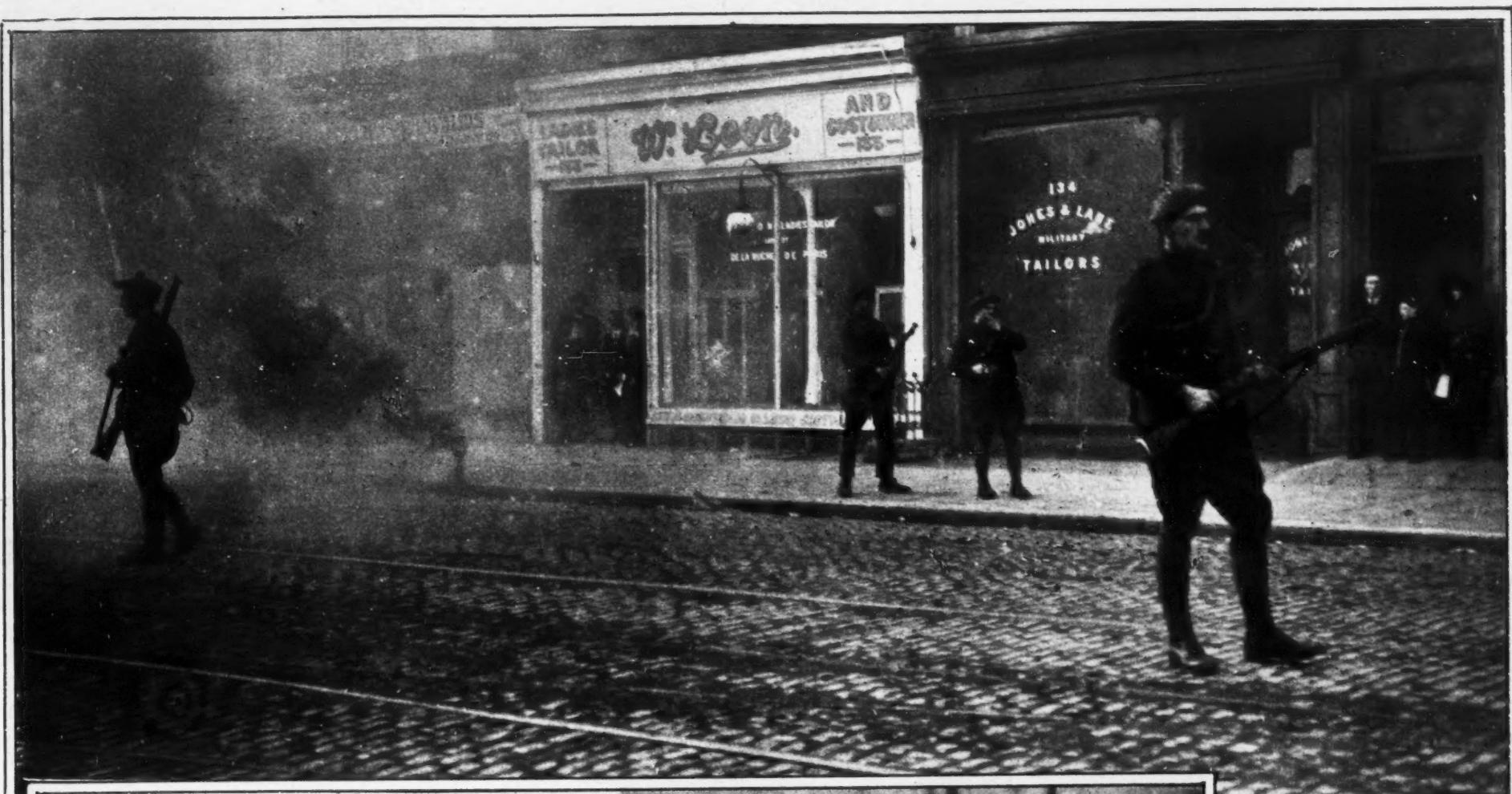
(Photos © International.)



The way the Sinn Feiners punish men in their own ranks who are suspected of treason to their comrades. This man has been tied to a fence near Dublin and placarded, so that all who pass may know of his offense.



Armored cars crowded with British soldiers, heavily armed, on their way to a section where a riot was reported to be raging. The British armed forces in the island have been steadily increased until it is estimated that over 80,000 troops are scattered throughout the country.



Auxiliary Cadets on guard in a Dublin street following an outbreak in which men had been killed and wounded. The situation is steadily growing worse and killings that formerly were individual and scattered have been replaced by massacres en masse.

Weapons of the Auxiliary Cadets being inspected by an officer. The formidable character of the rifles is apparent at a glance. The men are ex-soldiers of the great war and chosen for their hardiness.



Raid by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary Auxiliary Corps; removing weapons and papers from a raided house.

Secret service officers on duty in Dublin. Note that each has his right hand in his pocket, and presumably that hand holds a revolver.

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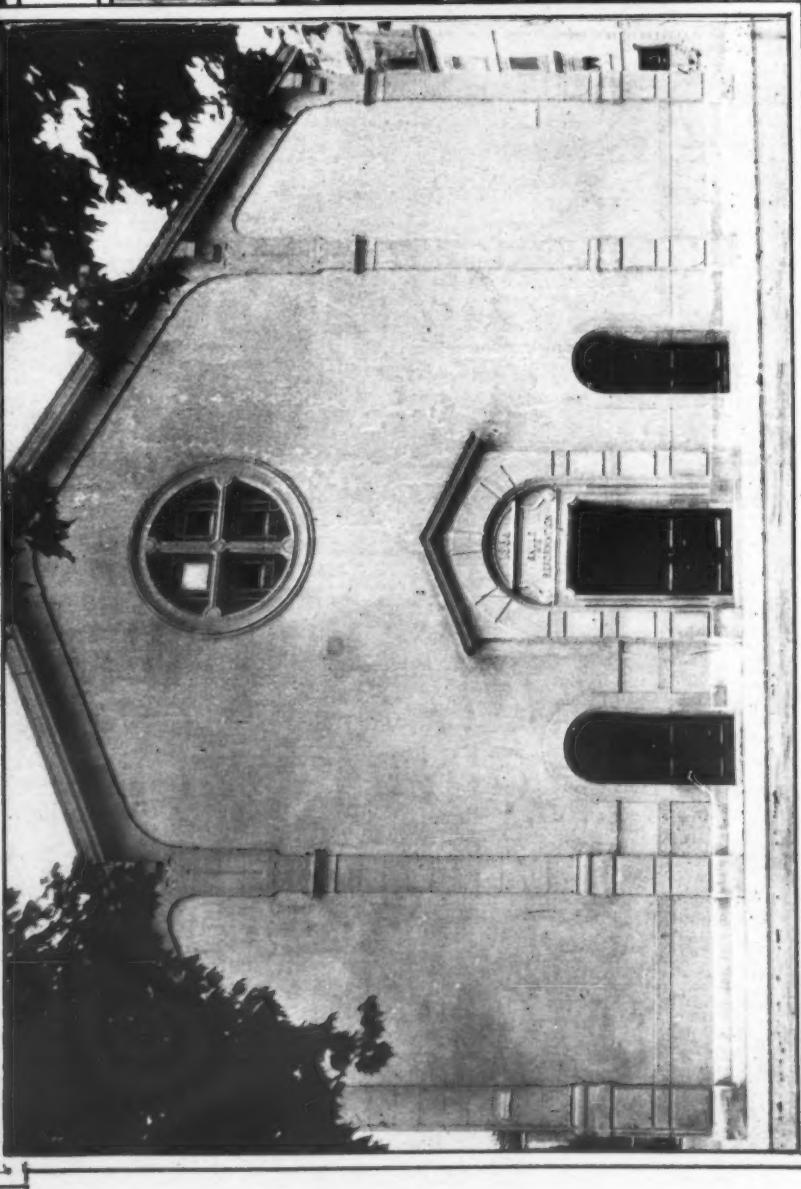
League of Nations Conference Composed of World's Leading Statesmen in Session at Geneva



Assembly of delegates to the League of Nations during their first discussion. The British delegates are in the second row on the right, the Japanese representatives in the third and the French in the fourth row.
(© International.)

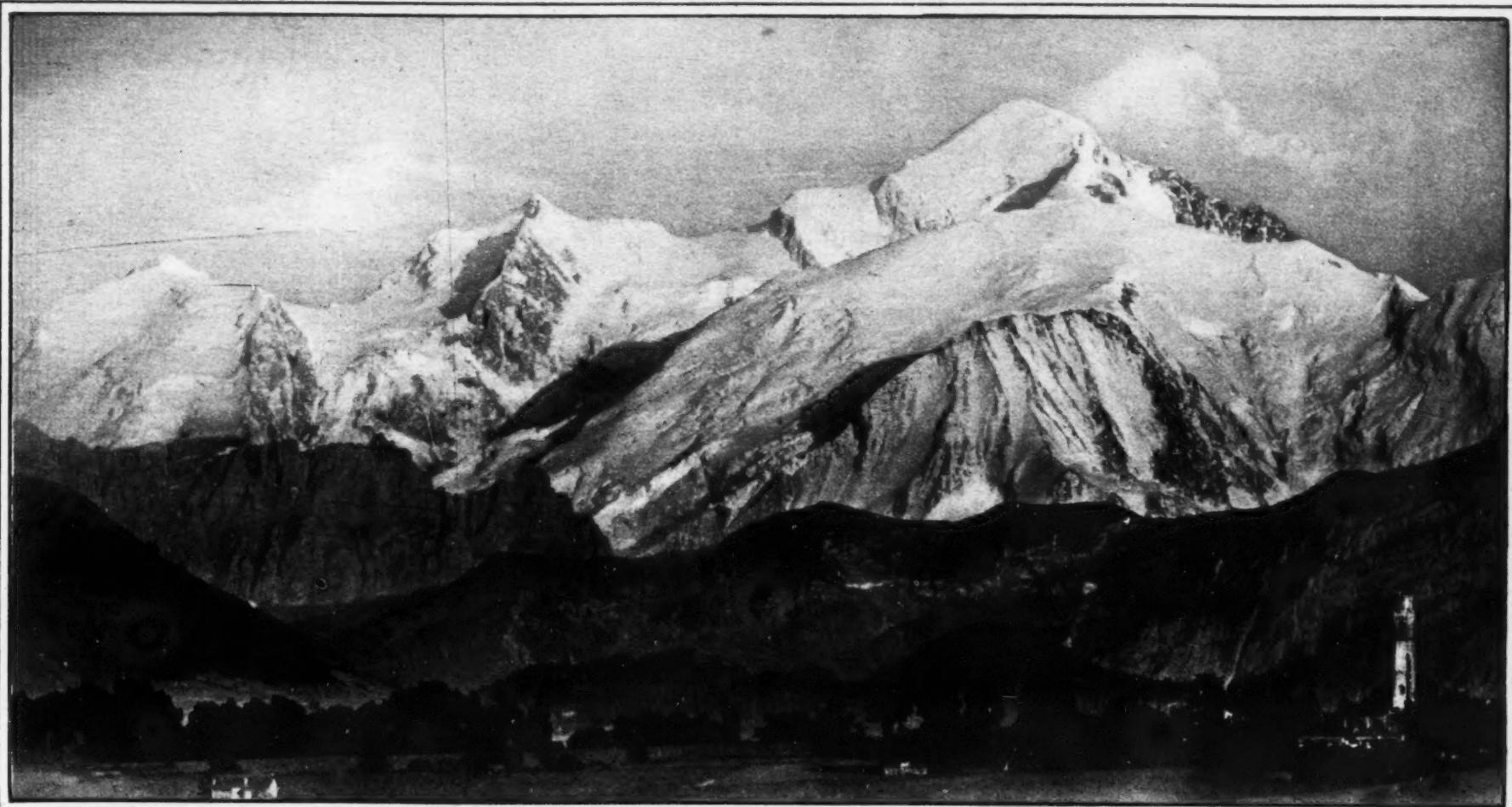


One of the leading committees of the League of Nations. Left to right are: M. Da Cunha, Brazil; M. Guenones, Spain; T. Tittoni, Italy; Leon Bourgeois, France; Paul Hymans, Belgium, President of the Conference; Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League; next but one, Viscount Ishii of Japan, and M. Cadmus, Greece. The League has been in session since Nov. 15, and while a good deal of time was necessarily required for organization of committees and formulation of rules of procedure, it has devoted considerable time to questions of world importance, such as Vilna and Armenia.
(© Krueger, New Yo.)



Hall of the Reformation at Geneva, Switzerland, where the sessions of the League of Nations are being held. The former headquarters at the National Hotel proved too small, so the historic Hall was used. It will hold five thousand persons.
(© International.)

Recent Events of National and International Interest



Summit of Mont Blanc as viewed through a telescope from Geneva. A large section of the mountain top recently broke off, starting a tremendous avalanche.

(© Keystone View Co.)

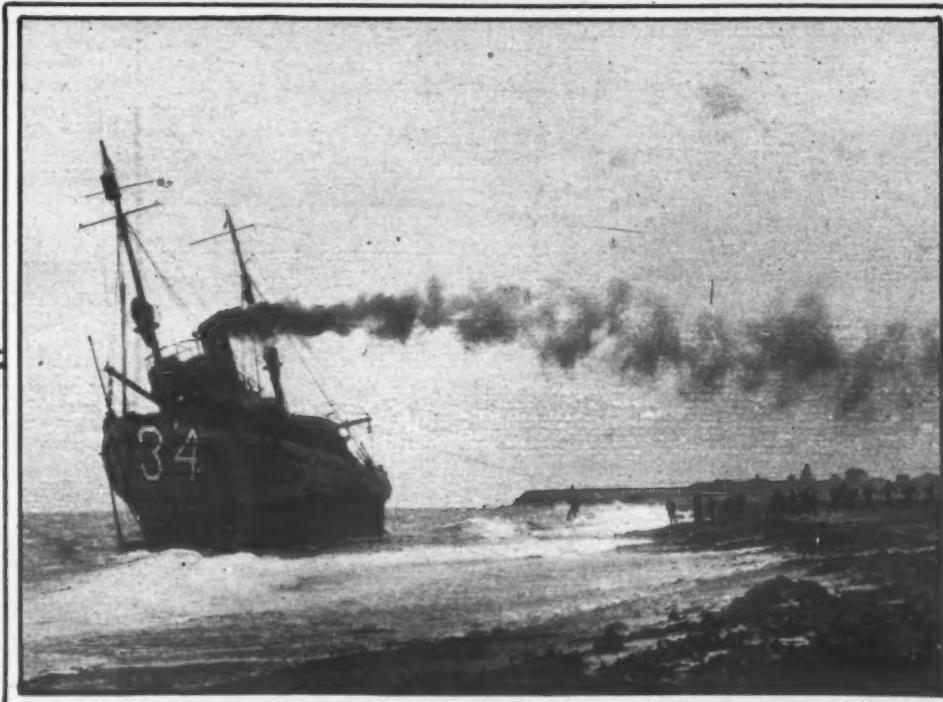


Collapse of nine-story structure at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, New York City, Dec. 1, 1920. A score were injured, several were believed to have been killed and many had almost miraculous escapes.

(© Keystone View Co.)

The mine sweeper Swan driven ashore by a tremendous gale on the coast near Plymouth, Mass. Help was quick in coming, and the 56 members of the crew were rescued. One is seen escaping by means of the breeches buoy.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)



GENERAL CAVIGLIA
Italian military leader intrusted with thwarting d'Annunzio's projects.

(© Keystone View Co.)



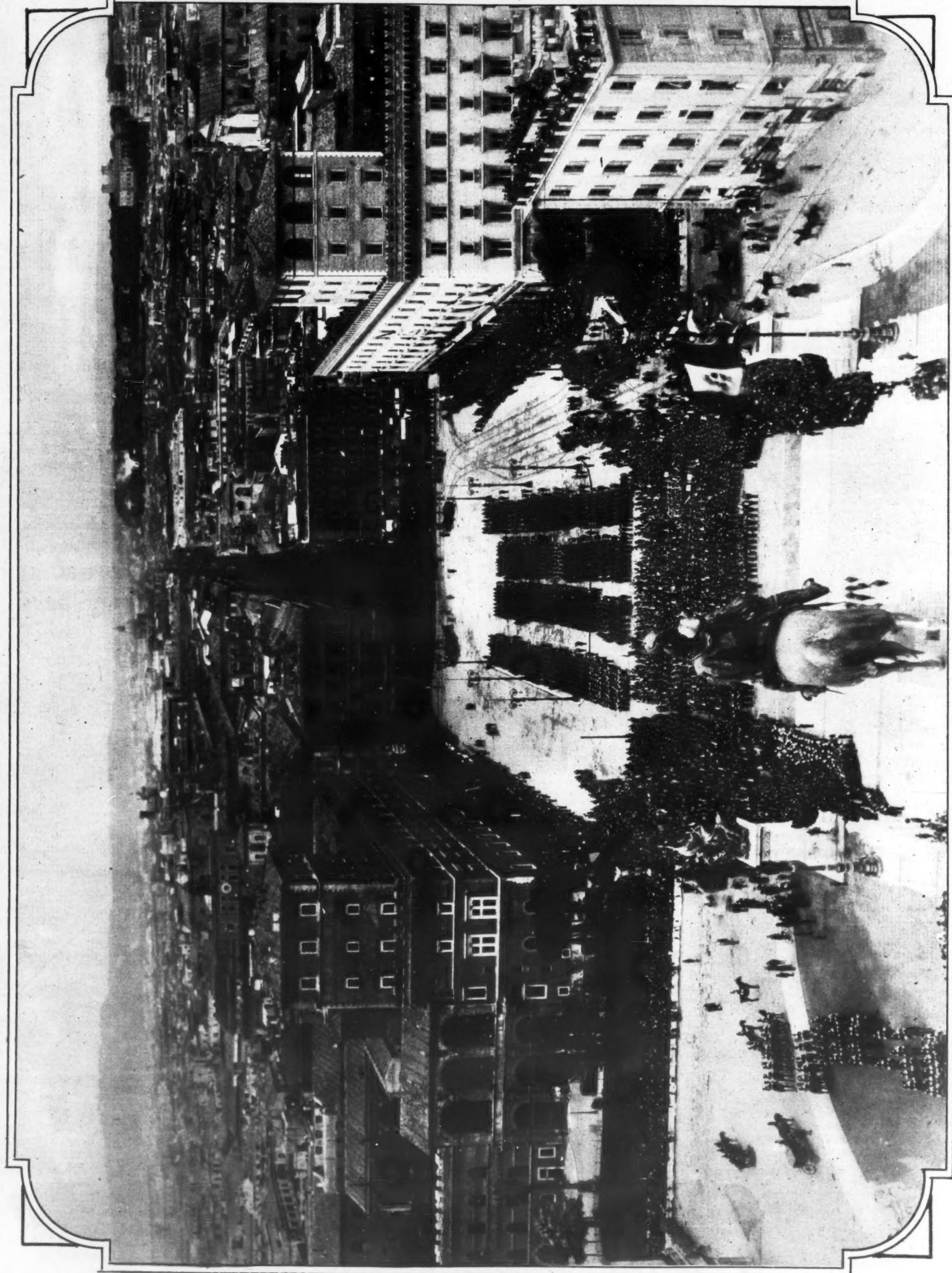
GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO
Poet-warrior and daring adventurer, who declared war on Italy, setting the date of the beginning of hostilities as Dec. 3. His ultimatum was the result of a Government manifesto ordering all the Fiume legionaires back to their units. D'Annunzio has been bitterly disappointed at the conclusion of the treaty of peace between Italy and Jugoslavia, which, he declares, means that Fiume will be ultimately Jugoslavic.

(© Keystone View Co.)

Victory and Armistice Celebration in Italy

THE Piazza di Venezia at Rome with the marching troops approaching the Altar of the Nation, at the celebration in Rome, Nov. 4, 1920, of the overwhelming victory gained over the Austrians, followed by the signing of the armistice on Nov. 4, 1918. In that battle the Italians utterly crushed the Austrian forces and captured nearly half a million prisoners. The day was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the kingdom. At Rome there was a great procession headed by General Diaz and Admiral Thaon de Revel, representing respectively the army and navy. The flags of every regiment that fought in the war were represented in the procession. The King and Queen were present at the National Altar, where an oration was delivered by the Italian Minister of War. In the evening there were elaborate pyrotechnical displays and the rejoicing continued far into the night.

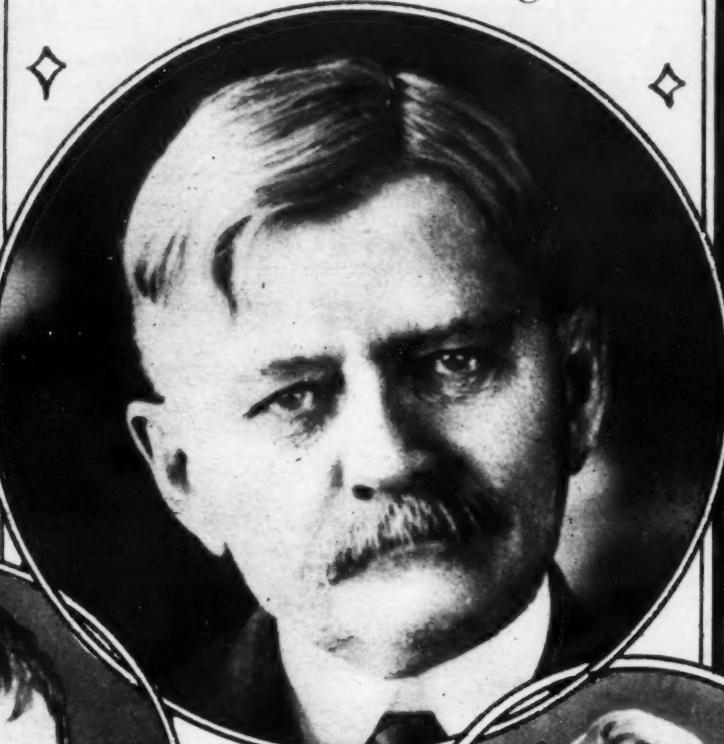
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Cabinet and Presiding Officers of Congress



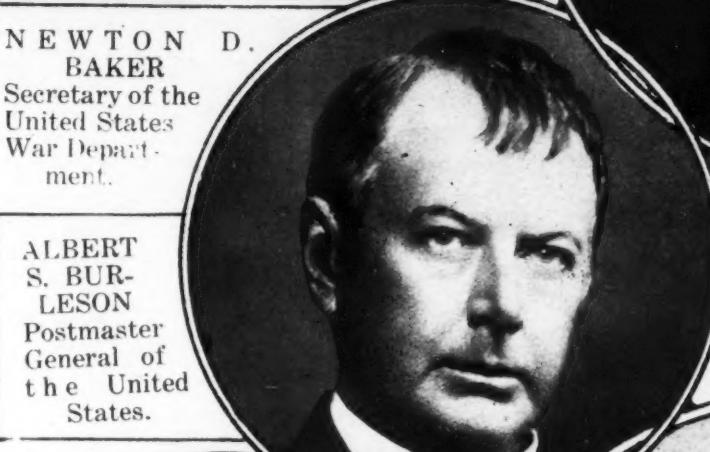
NEWTON D.
BAKER
Secretary of the
United States
War Depart-
ment.



THOMAS R.
MARSHALL
Vice President,
w h o presides
over delibera-
tions of the
Senate.



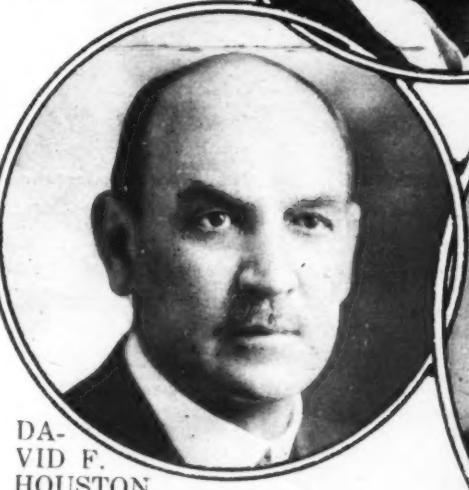
BAINBRIDGE COLBY
Secretary of State, who suc-
ceeded Lansing on latter's
resignation.



ALBERT
S. BUR-
LESON
Postmaster
General of
the United
States.



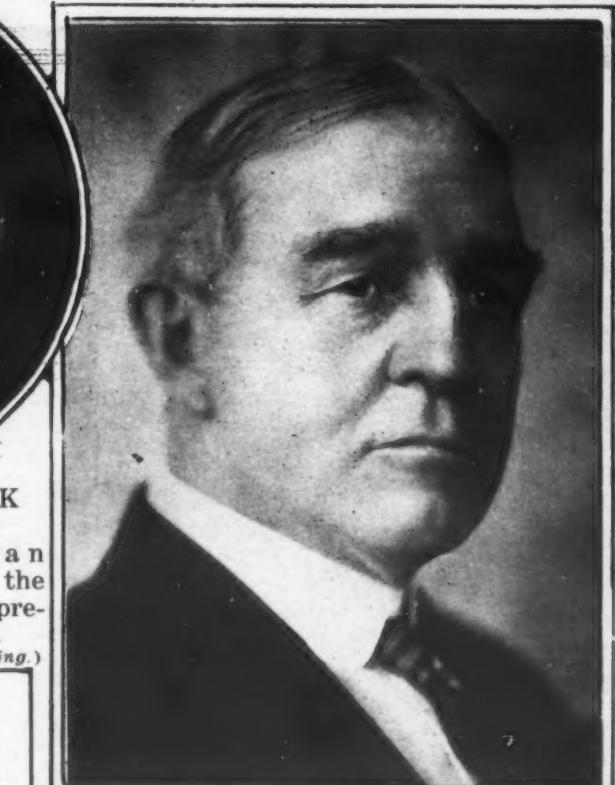
J. W. ALEXANDER,
successor to W. C. Red-
field as Secretary of
Commerce.



DA-
VID F.
HOUSTON
Secretary of the Treasury.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



MITCHELL
PALMER
Attorney General of the United States,
formerly Alien Property Custodian.



JOHN BARTON PAYNE
Secretary of the Interior. He was
formerly President of U. S. Shipping
Board.



EDWIN T. MEREDITH
Secretary of Agriculture, of
which he has made a life-long
study.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



FREDERICK
GILLET
R e p u b l i c a n
Speaker of the
House of Repre-
sentatives.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

WILLIAM B.
WILSON
Secretary of
Labor, who has
been prominent in
settlement of min-
ing strike.



JOSE-
PHUS DAN-
IELS
Secretary
of the
Navy.
*(© Harris &
Ewing.)*

Strikingly Beautiful Settings for Motion Pictures



The Alhambra, the famous palace of the Moors in Granada and immortalized by the genius of Washington Irving, is serving here as the setting of a motion play portraying Spanish life. Marguerite Courtot is seen in one of the courts of the historic structure signaling to her lover beneath the walls in one of the scenes of the play.

(© Pathé.)



One of the gorgeous scenes in the great motion play of "Kismet," in which Otis Skinner is starring. The interior is that of an Oriental palace where the despot sits surrounded by slaves while he watches the performance of the dancing girls. The impression of space and of splendor is of the most striking kind and the attention to detail is such as to create a most realistic illusion.

(© Robertson-Cole.)

Actresses of Charm and Talent in Current Plays



BESSIE LOVE

Cast to play the part of Little Nell in a production of Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop" to be filmed in London.

(© Hoover Art Studios.)



RUTH FINDLAY

Who plays an important role in "The Prince and the Pauper," dramatized from the famous story of Mark Twain, in which William Faver-sham is the masculine star.

(© Edward Thayer Monroe.)

RUTH
DON-
NELLY

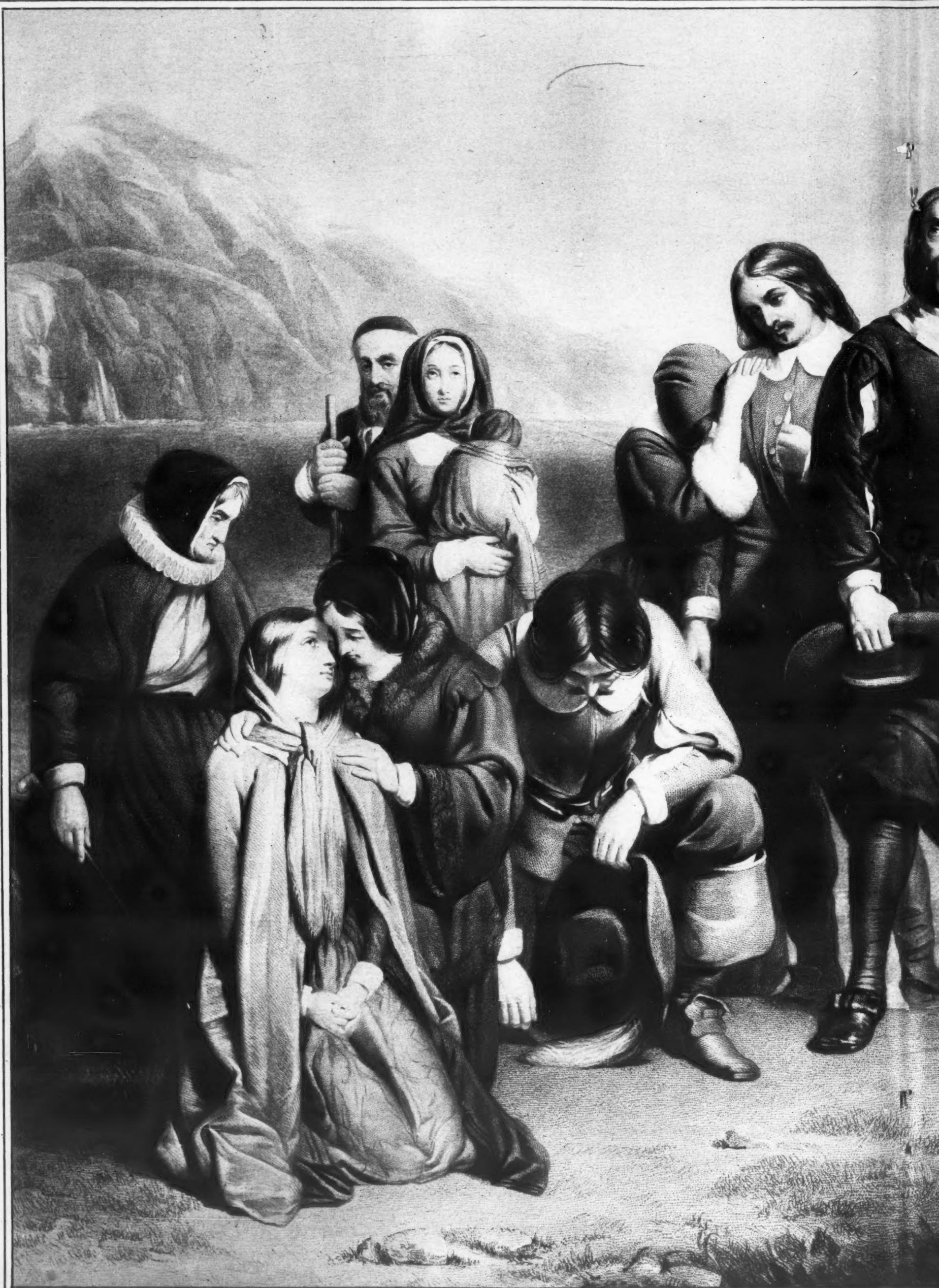
Whose attractive personality and clever acting in one of the principal parts of the "Meanest Man in the World" have won favor with theatre-goers.

(© Edward Thayer Monroe.)

JUNE CAPRICE
Well-known motion-picture star, who plays the leading feminine role in the feature play, "Rogues and Romance."

(Photo Bradley Studios.)

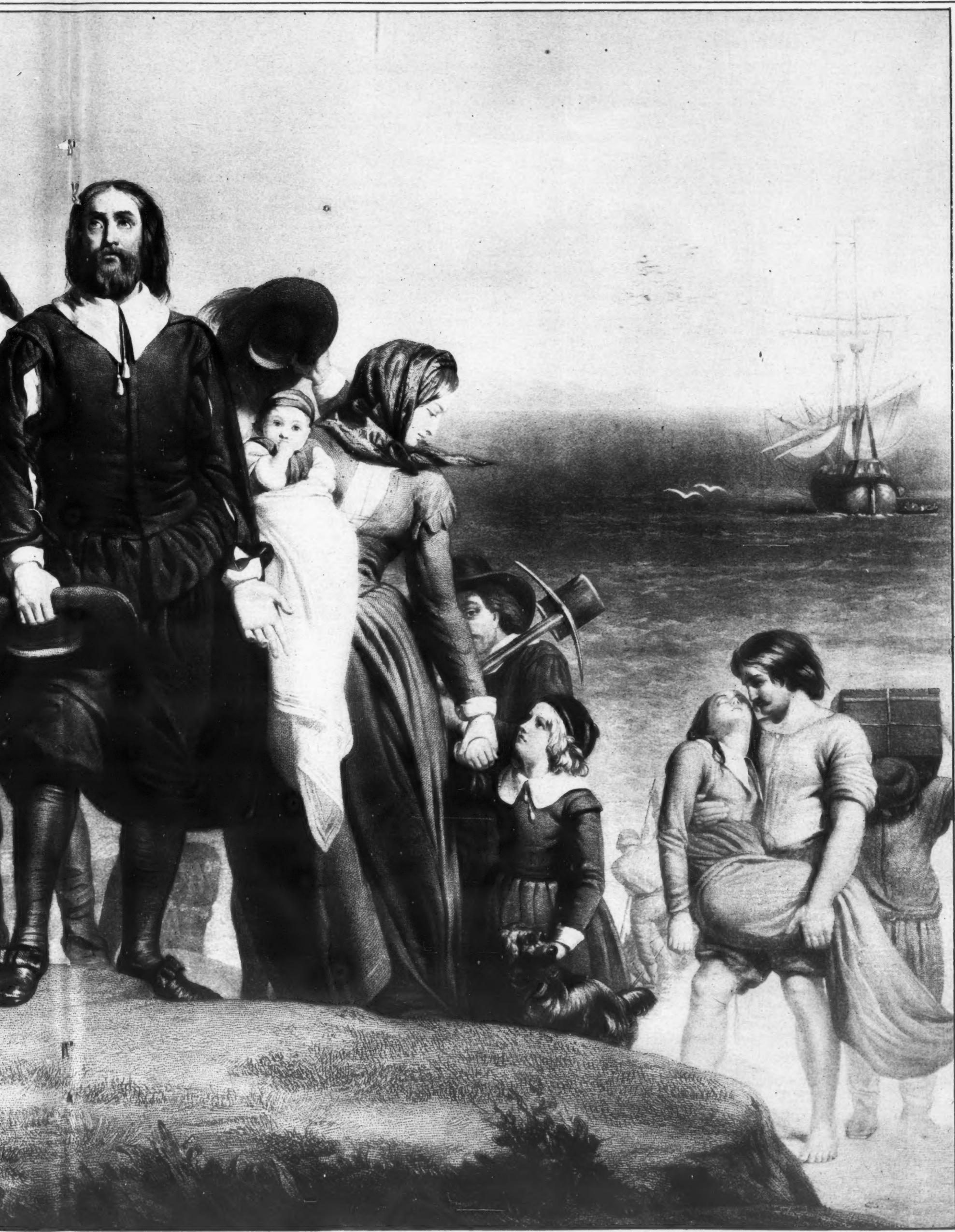
Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the Bleak



MAYFLOWER PILGRIMS LANDING ON AMERICAN SOIL AFTER THEIR TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE. THE CREW, LEFT PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, SEPT. 9, 1620, AND REACHED PROVINCETOWN, MASS., NEAR THE COAST. THEY THEN TURNED INLAND AND PROCEEDED TO PLYMOUTH, WHERE THEY ARRIVED NOV. 11.

00012

Leak Massachusetts Coast Three Hundred Years Ago



US VOYAGE FROM ENGLAND. THE MAYFLOWER, CARRYING ABOUT 100 PEOPLE, INCLUDING THE
N, MASS., NOV. 21. THERE THE PILGRIMS WENT ON SHORE, BUT AFTER FURTHER EXPLORATION
HERE THEY LANDED DEC. 21 AND ESTABLISHED THEIR COLONY.

(From an etching by Simmons of Lacy's celebrated painting.)

Huge Maritime Plants, Mechanical Constructions and Curious



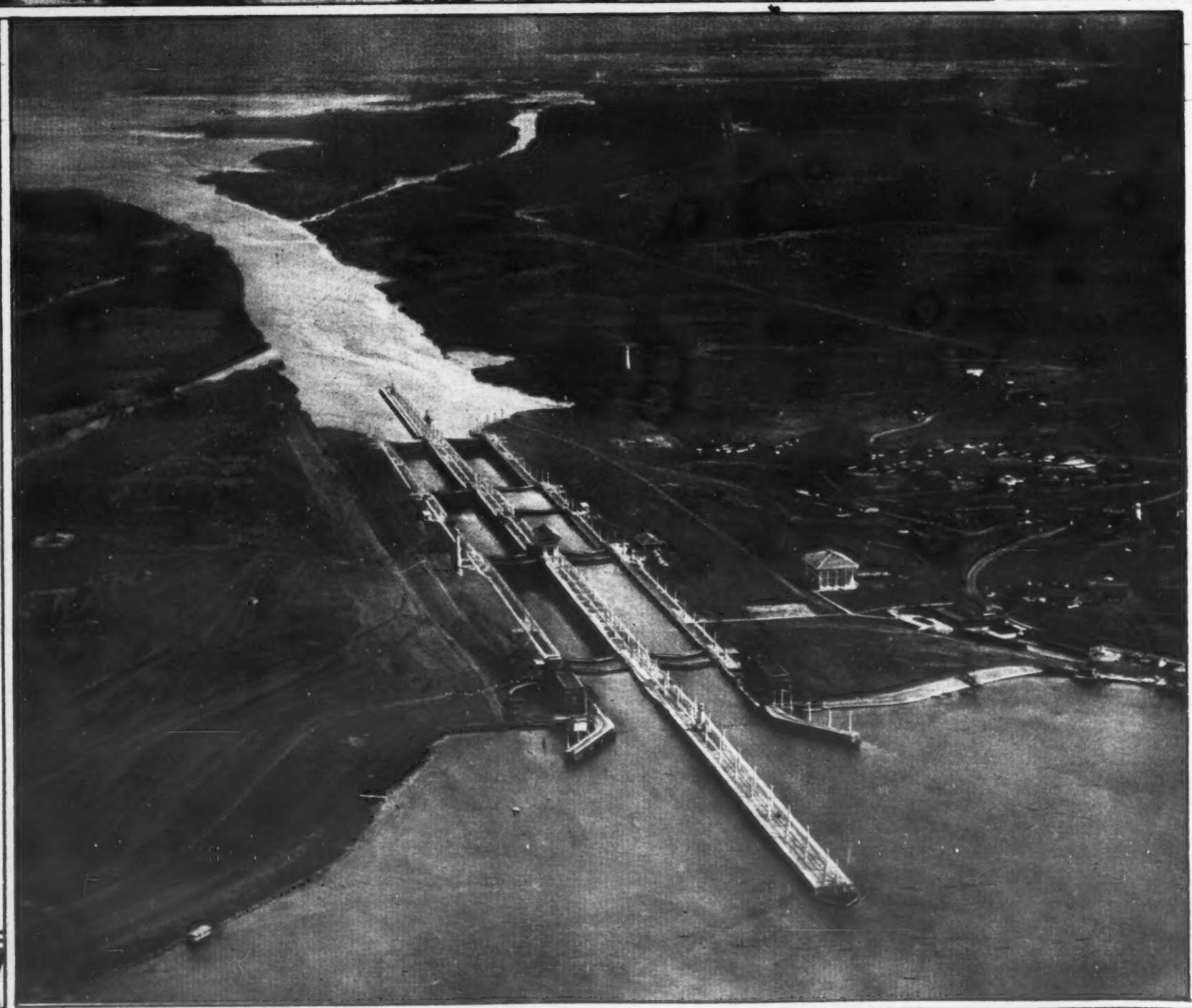
Photograph from the air of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, showing much of the modern equipment and facilities for handling the largest ships of the navy. It is one of the oldest and largest of similar plants in this country, and because of its location in the greatest seaport of America was of tremendous importance during the war.

(© Fairchild Aerial Corporation, from Underwood & Underwood.)

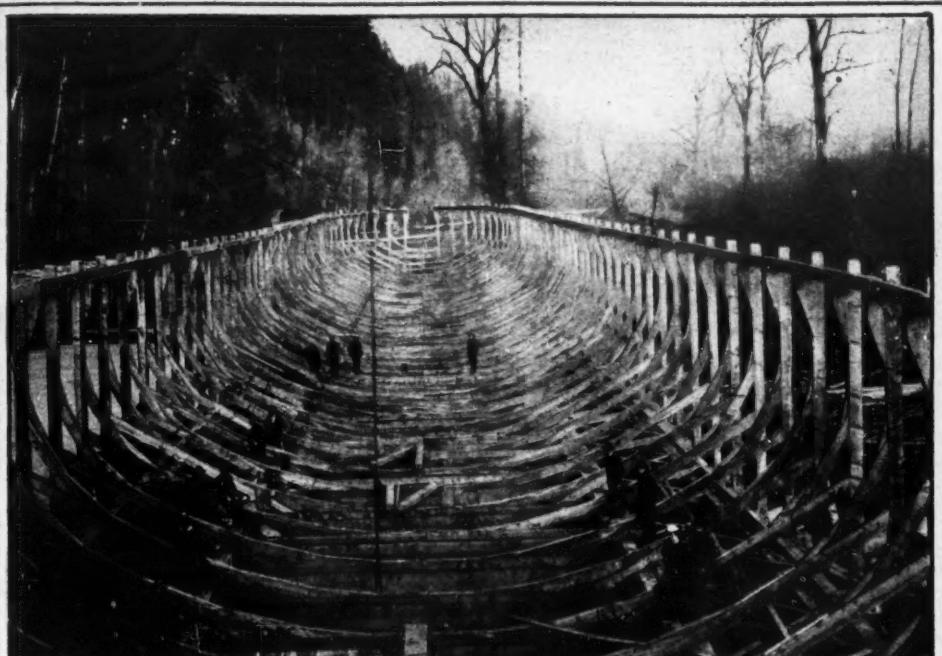


Gatun Locks, Panama Canal, which has recently been inspected by President-elect Harding. The locks are of the most massive and modern construction and are able to hold and lift the largest ships of the United States Navy.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



Contrivances Gathered by the Camera From Far and Near



Immense cradles in which are built the log rafts of Oregon. The logs, some of which are as big as the masts of ships, are fitted into the cradle and bound together with chains for their long voyage.

(© Williams Service.)



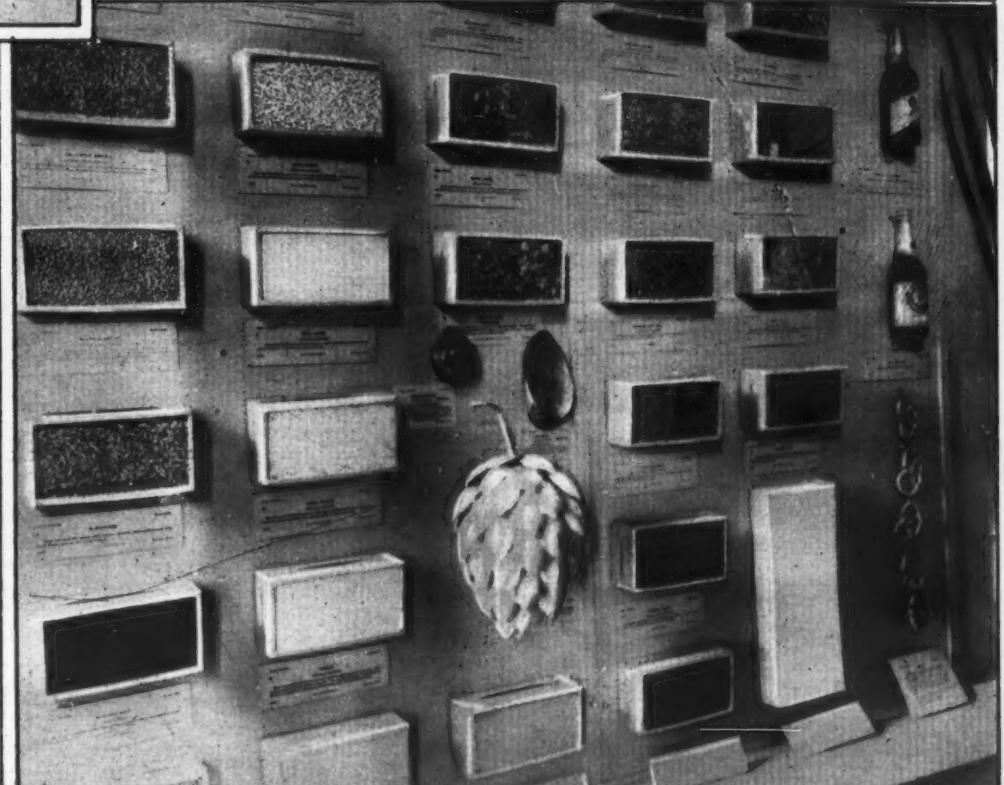
Method of identifying deaf and dumb children that has been adopted by an American institution that cares for and shelters such unfortunates. The children are supposed to carry with them written slips to identify them, but these are sometimes lost. Their name and that of the institution are therefore written with indelible ink on their necks.

(© Wide World Photos.)



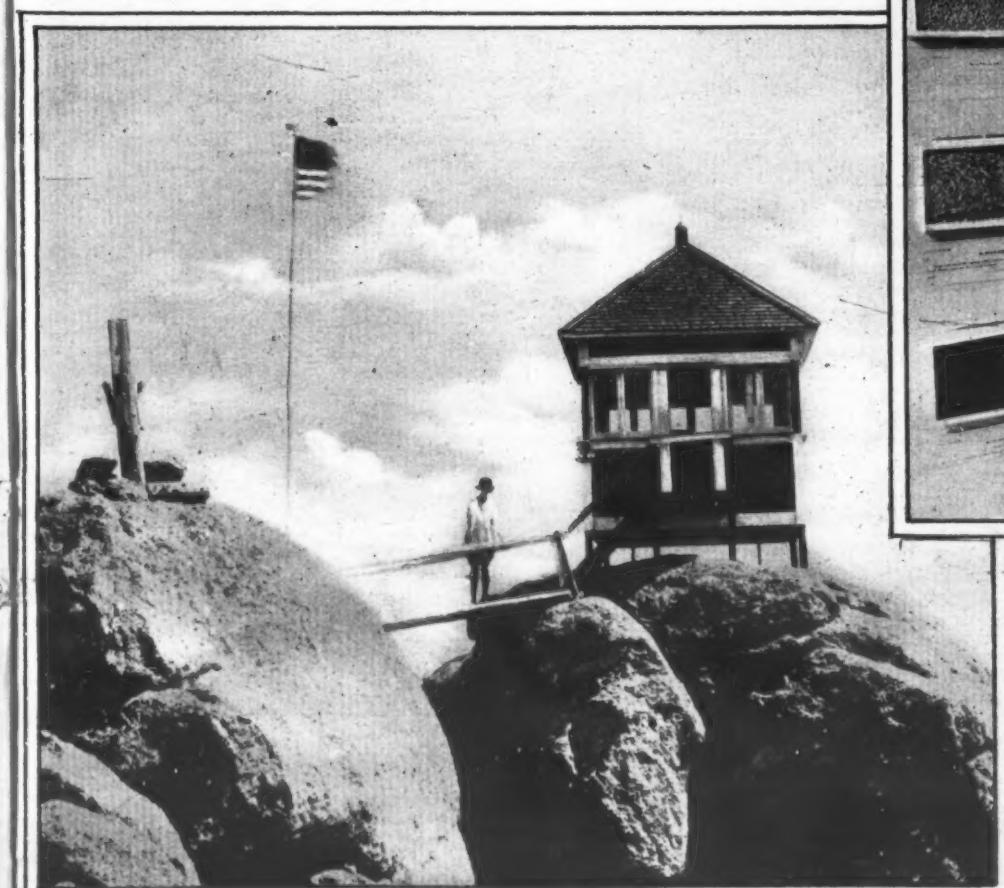
Log raft as it appears when moored to the dock. At the right is the cradle in which the raft has been constructed. The latter is now in condition for a journey to any river port to which it may be consigned or even for a journey along the coast. Tugs or larger steamers tow it by huge hawsers to its destination.

(© Williams Service.)



A humorous aftermath of the Prohibition amendment is this collection of relics of "the olden time" in a Milwaukee museum. The brew that "made Milwaukee famous," together with the ingredients of which it was composed, are here exhibited under glass.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



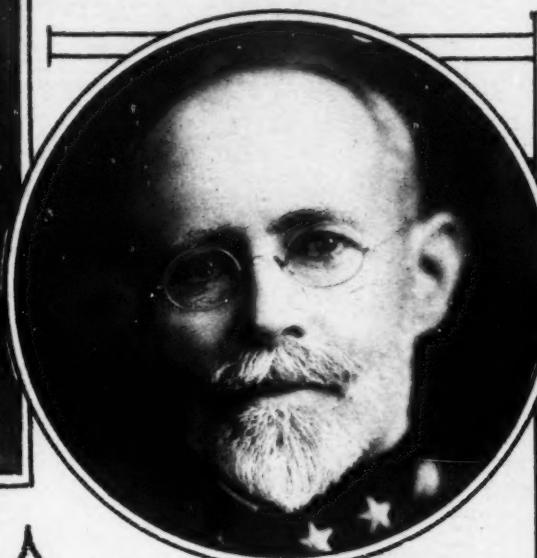
Miss Helen Dowe, believed to be the only woman fire lookout in the world, is here shown in her uniform at her station at Devil's Head Pike, National Forest, 9,343 feet above sea level. Her work is to detect and report forest fires. Miss Dowe spends weeks and months entirely alone, her only connection with the outside world being by telephone.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Personalities at Present in the Public Eye



MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER,
who, it is stated, will be sent to
Cuba on Government business.



REAR ADMIRAL E. R. STITT,
who has been appointed Surgeon
General of the Navy.

(© Harris & Ewing.)



KING GEORGE V.

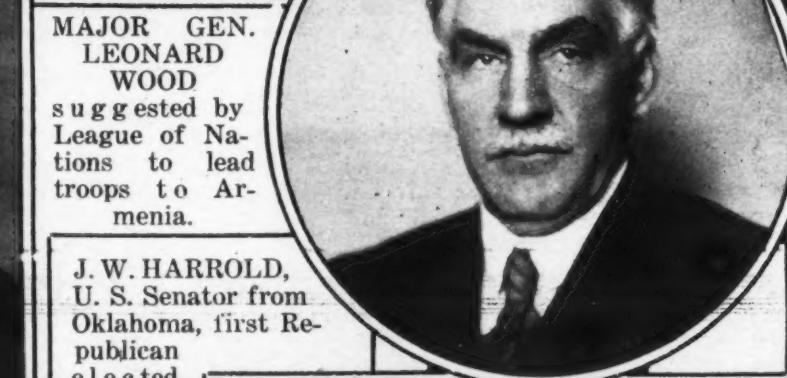
Latest and in some respects the best picture of the
King of England.



THOMAS
STERLING,
Senator from South Dakota, who
journeyed in the steerage up N. Y.
Bay to get data on immigration.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



MAJOR GEN.
LEONARD
WOOD
suggested by
League of Na-
tions to lead
troops to Ar-
menia.



J. W. HARROLD,
U. S. Senator from
Oklahoma, first Re-
publican
elected
to any
office
f r o m
t h a t
State.
(© Harris &
Ewing.)



H. W. BOLLING,
Brother-in-law of President Wilson,
testifying in Shipping Board Inquiry.

(© Keystone
View
Co.)



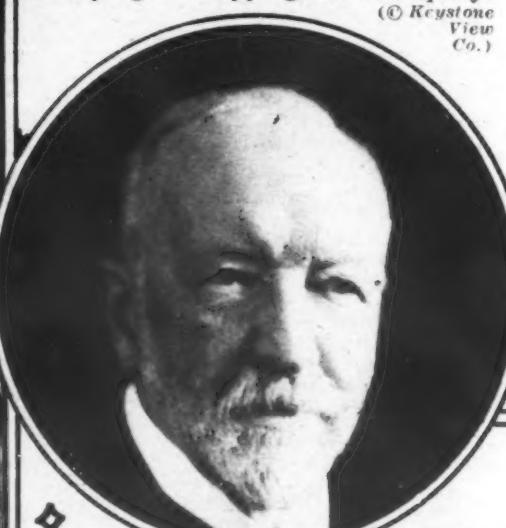
VISCOUNT
ISHII,
Japanese dele-
gate to League
of Nations
Conference.



CAPTAIN
C. C. MOS-
LEY,
Winner in
aeronautical
race Nov. 25, in
which he at-
tained the speed
of 3 miles a min-
ute.
(© Harris & Ewing.)



LEON TROTZKY,
Soviet Minister of War (at left) on an inspec-
tion visit to the front.



HENRY
ARTHUR JONES,
Foremost of English playwrights,
now on a visit to this country in
connection with film productions of his
plays.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Jerusalem, the Holy City, Which Has Passed Into Christian Hands After Nearly Twelve Centuries of Moslem Rule



JERUSALEM AS IT IS TODAY, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE CHURCH TOWER ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES. NO CITY IN THE WORLD IS SO RICH IN ASSOCIATIONS. THE CITY PROPER IS SURROUNDED BY A WALL, PIERCED BY EIGHT GATES.

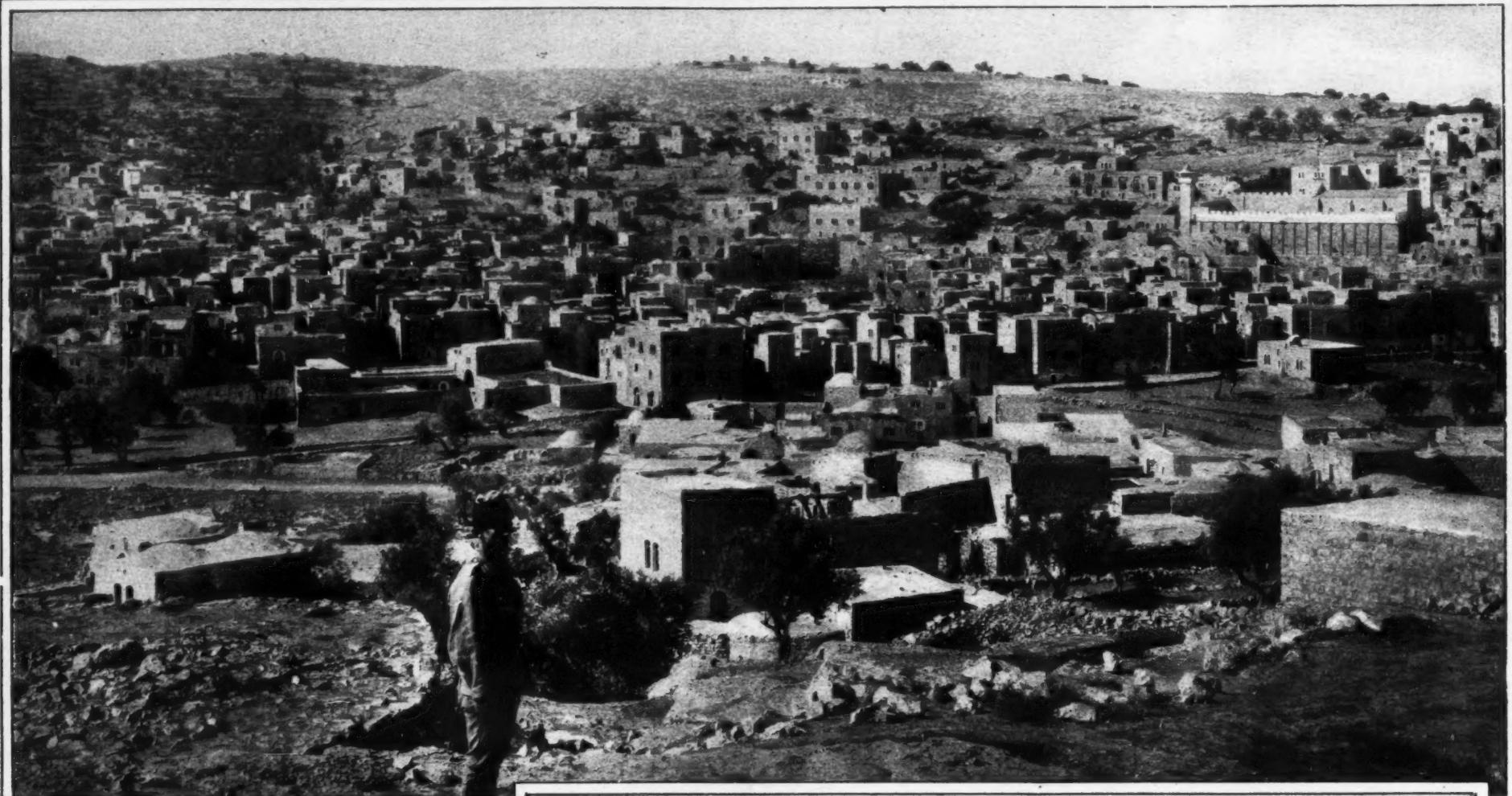
(Brown & Dawson.)



THE MOSQUE OF OMAR, THE CENTRE OF THE MOSLEM FAITH IN JERUSALEM, AND ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES OF THE CITY. IT IS IN THE CENTRE OF THE TEMPLE AREA AND IS REPUTED TO OCCUPY THE SITE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

(© E. M. Newman from Publishers' Photo Service.)

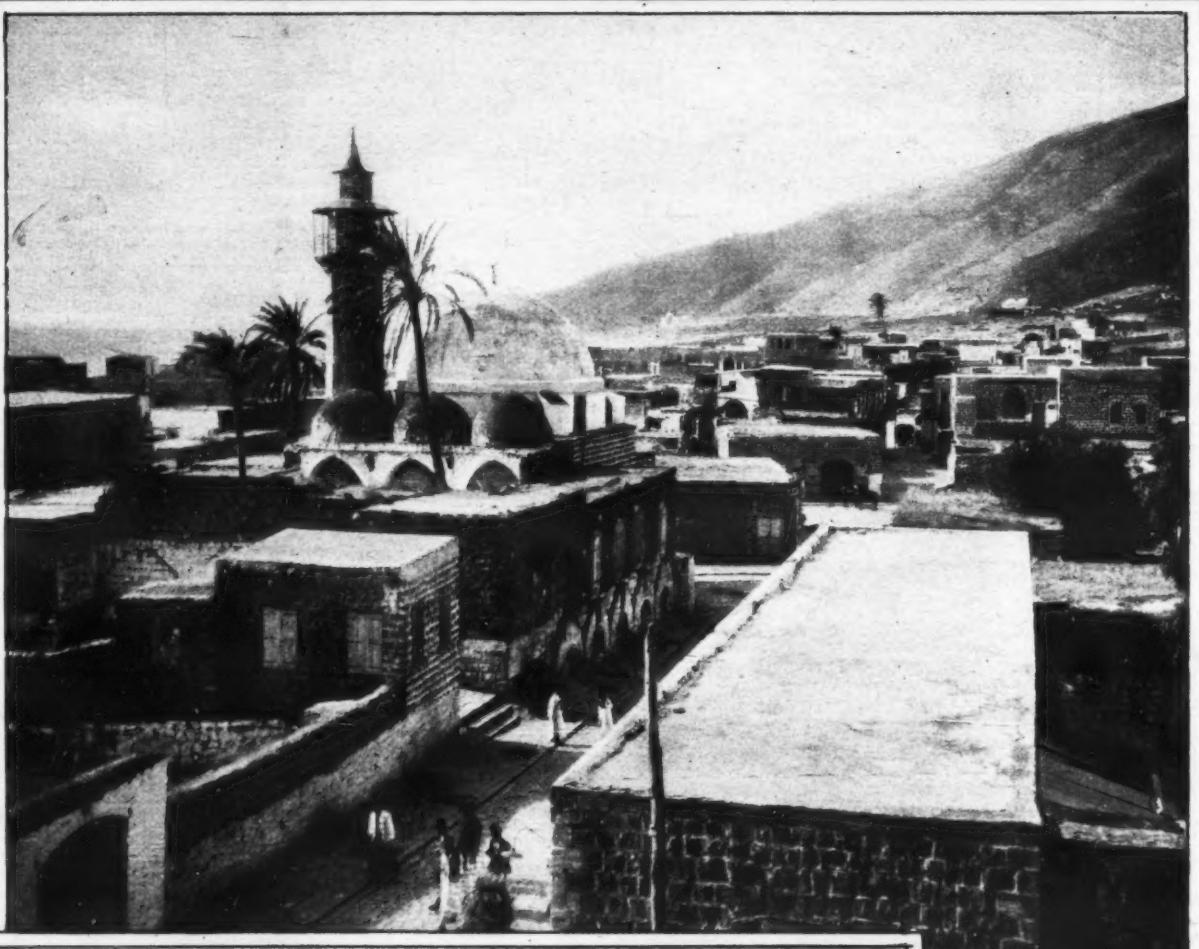
Historic Spots in Palestine, Which, Now Released From Turkish



City of Hebron, twenty miles south of Jerusalem. At right is seen the Jewish enclosure over the rock-cut cavern supposed to be the sepulchre of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

(© E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service.)

PALESTINE is not a large country as far as its territorial area is concerned. It is about 160 miles long and from 70 to 90 miles broad. But the influence it has exerted in the world is wholly out of proportion to its physical size. What Greece has been to art and culture, Rome to law and power, Jerusalem has been to religion, the centre of the deepest devotion of a large part of the human race. To Jews and Christians alike it is the capital of their religion, and even to the Moslem it was invested with a certain sacredness. For nearly twelve hundred years it has been under Moslem domination, and the fact has been an abiding grief of the Christian world. The desire to wrest it from Mohammedan hands was the motive of the Crusaders. Godfrey of Bouillon rescued the city in 1099, but it again fell into Saracen hands in 1187. The great war, with all its destruction and misery, brought about one beneficial result in the final redemption of Palestine from Turkish misrule. The dazzling campaigns of Allenby crushed the Turkish Armies, and on Dec. 11, 1917, three years ago this month, the British entered the Holy City. Since that time it has been under the control of the British, with the idea of its being finally restored to the Jews as their national home. Already about 80,000 Jews are in the country, and their number is rapidly increasing. The High Commissioner of Palestine is Sir Herbert Samuels, himself a Jew, and under his administration great progress is being made in sanitation, agriculture and economic revival.



Tiberias, the chief town of ancient Galilee, situated on the southwestern shore of the Lake of Gennesaret. It was founded by Herod Antipas in honor of the Emperor Tiberius, and was famous for its academy of learned Jews.

(© E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service.)

Birdseye view of Nablus, the ancient Shechem, situated between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim. Near it lie the traditional sites of Jacob's Well and Joseph's tomb. It is near this place that Jesus had his conversation with the Samaritan woman.

(© E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service.)

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Misrule, Is Undergoing Rapid and Beneficent Development



Birdseye view of Nazareth, where Jesus spent his boyhood and early youth. The modern town of En-Nasira has 10,000 inhabitants. The so-called "holy house" is a cave under a Latin church. None of the traditional sites of the residence of Mary and Joseph have any authority. The town lies half way between the Lake of Galilee and the Mediterranean on the slope of a hill 1,600 feet high.

(© E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service.)



Bethlehem, a village five miles south of Jerusalem, the birthplace of King David and afterward of Jesus. Its modern name is Beit-Lahm, and it is now a thriving town. The Church of the Nativity stands at the east end of the town on the reputed site of the manger, and is probably the oldest Christian Church in the world. The town has been held sacred by Christians from early times.

Passenger and Freight Airplane Traffic Between



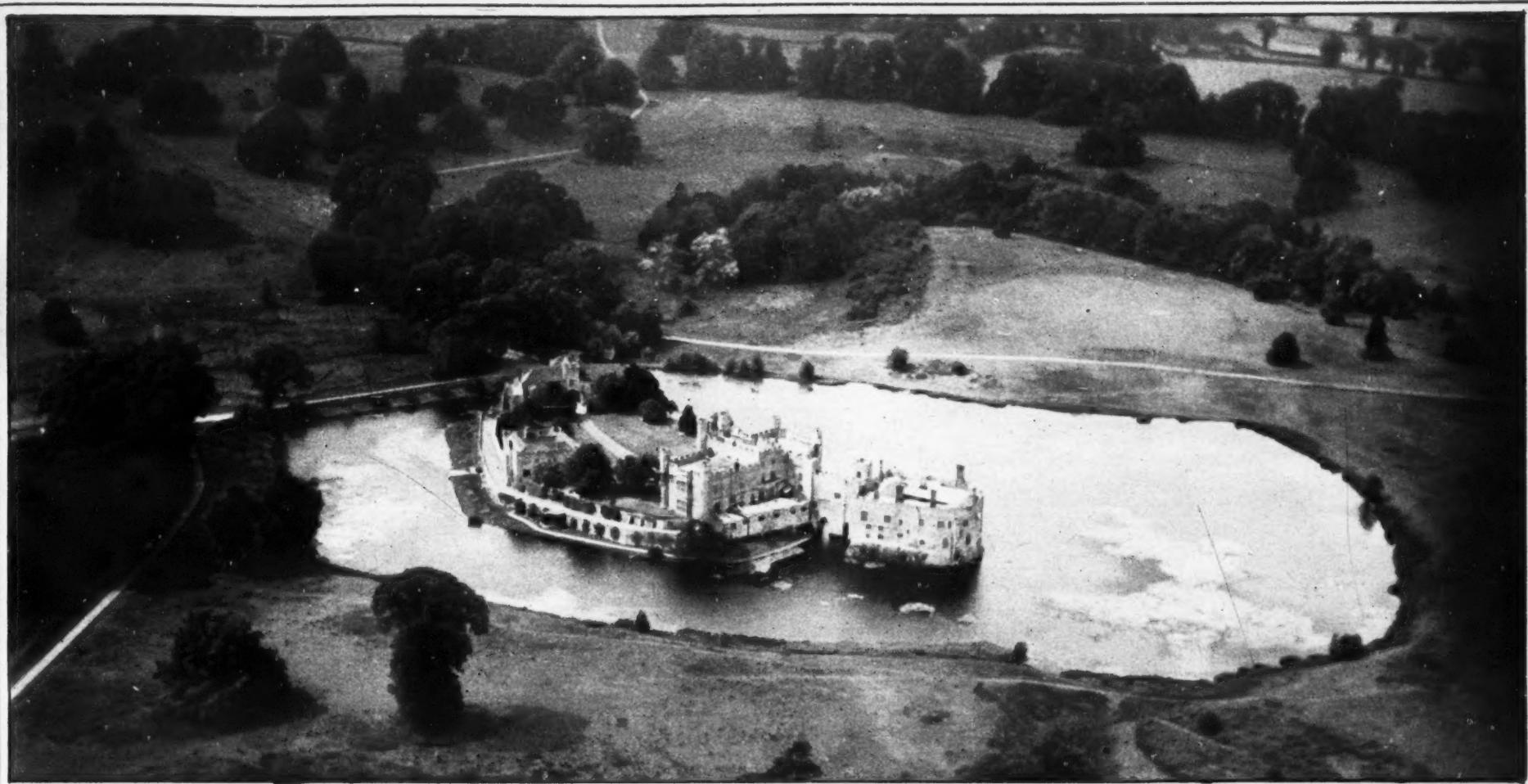
Beauvais,
France, photo-
graphed from a
Handley - Page
airplane on the
trip from Lon-
don to Paris. The
lofty cathedral
prominent in
the centre of
the picture is of
Gothic architec-
ture, was begun
in 1247, and con-
sists only of
choir and tran-
sept.

(Photos © Williams
Service.)



Dulwich, England, taken from the airplane while passing over it. A striking feature is the almost geometrical regularity of the plan of the town. It is a suburb of London at the foot of Sydenham Hill, about four miles south of the capital and directly on the air route to Paris. The place is noted for the college founded by the Elizabethan actor, Edward Alleyn, in 1619 and also for a celebrated gallery of paintings.

London and Paris That Has Assumed Great Proportions



Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent, one of the many enchanting scenes witnessed by passengers on the Paris-London air express.

WHEN flying first became a demonstrated possibility it was thought of chiefly as a sport. The outbreak of the war developed the enormous potency of aviation in the grim work of destruction. Now that the war is over, the airplane is giving multiplied proofs of its value in carrying mail, passengers and freight. Most of the leading countries of Western Europe, as well as the United States, have a regular mail service by air between the important cities, and in some countries the airplane has become a serious competitor of the steamer and the railroad. Perhaps nowhere has commercial flying been carried to such a pitch of development as in England, where there are now regularly scheduled freight and passenger air services between London and the leading cities of the Continent. There are now several lines between London and Paris competing for business. The distance between the two capitals has been covered on occasion in an hour and ten minutes, but this was exceptional. The regular time is between two and three hours. It is perfectly feasible for a man to breakfast in London, fly to Paris, complete his business in the French capital, and return to London before dark the same evening. Some of the passenger planes have all the conveniences and luxuries of Pullman cars, and have an additional advantage over railroad trains in the absence of dust and noise. In fifteen months of civil flying English airplanes have carried 82,564 passengers, traveled 1,081,459 miles, and had only five fatalities.

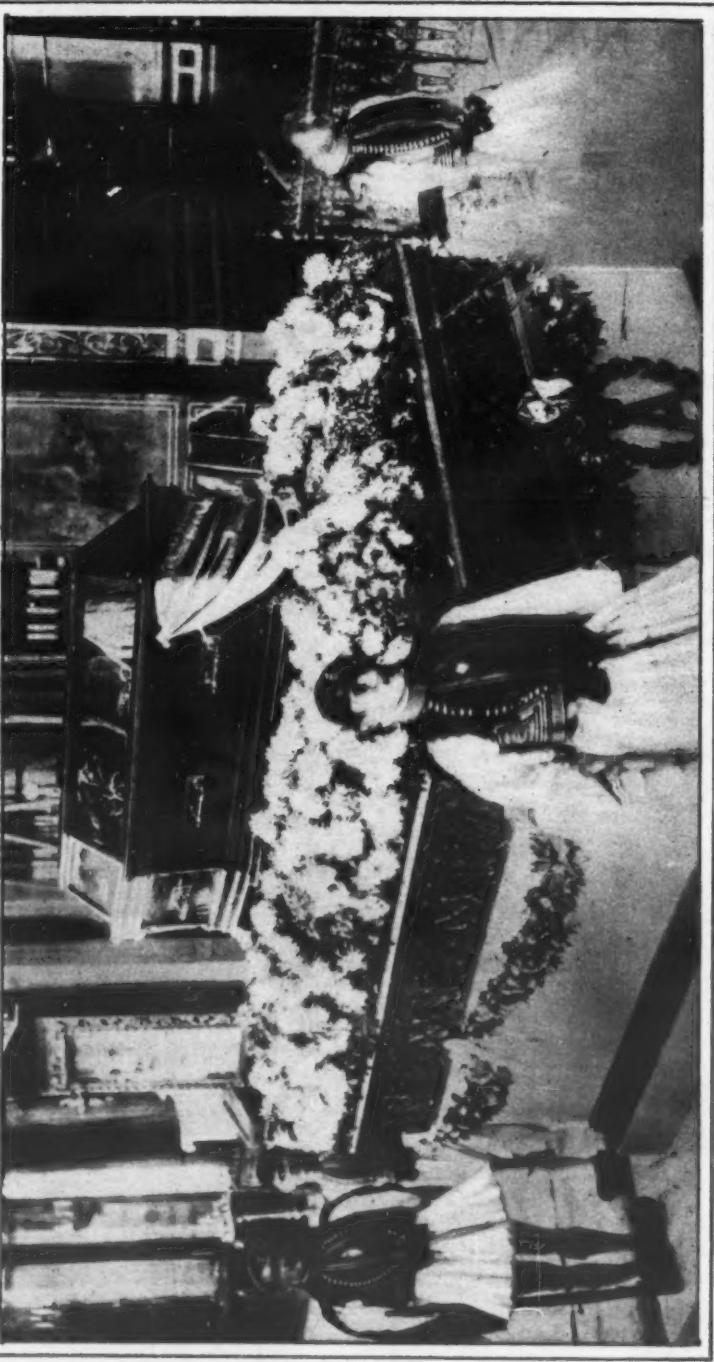


Tilbury Docks, England, one of the great commercial shipping centres, viewed from the plane, the tip of whose wing can be seen at upper left.



The River Oise, near Beaumont, France, at the point where the stream curves. The Oise is a tributary of the Seine and has a length of 186 miles.

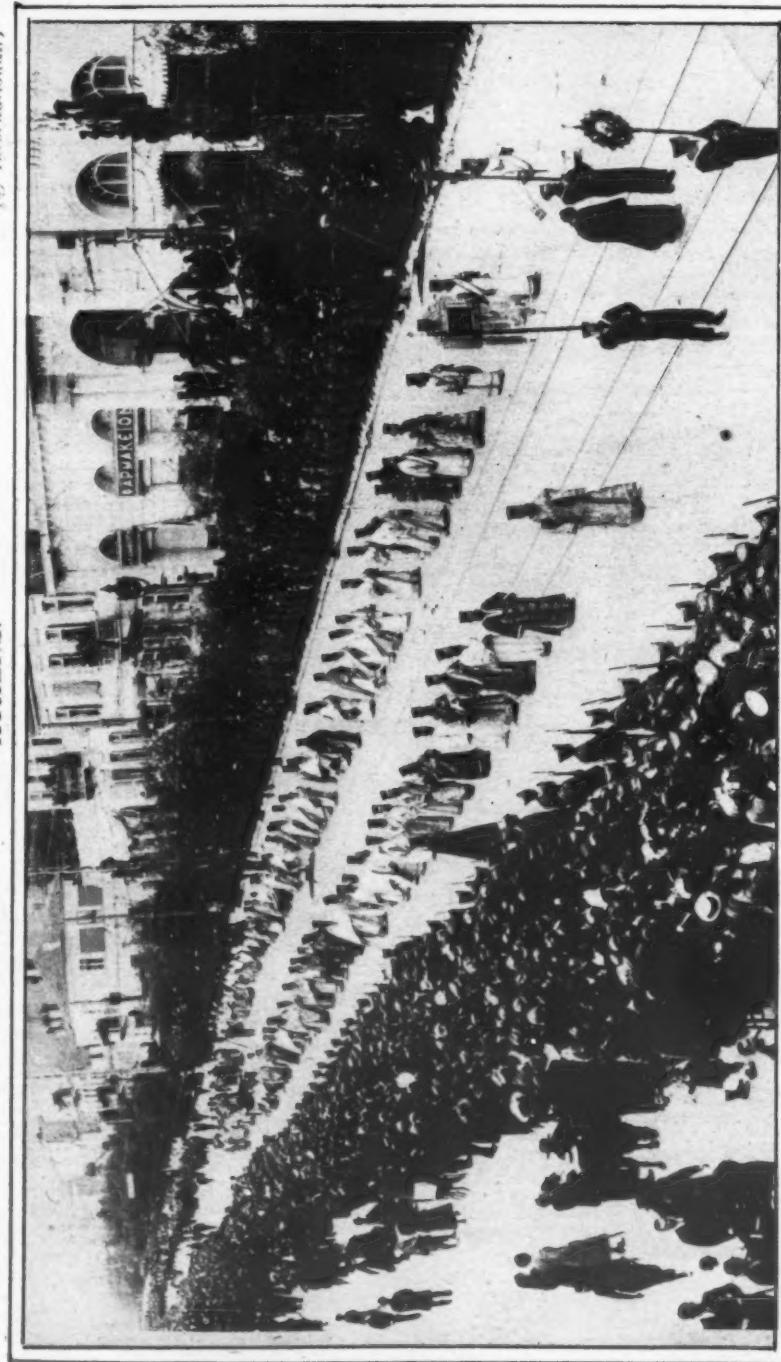
Funeral of Alexander I. of Greece — Italian-Jugoslavic Peace Treaty



ONE OF THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY SHOWING THE BODY OF THE LATE KING ALEXANDER I. OF GREECE LYING IN STATE IN THE ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.
(© International.)



ANTON TRUMBITCH, THE HEAD OF THE JUGOSLAVIC DELEGATION, SIGNING THE TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN ITALY AND JUGOSLAVIA, WHICH PUT AN END TO A SITUATION THAT HAD LED THE NATIONS ALMOST TO THE BRINK OF WAR.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE KING ALEXANDER I. OF GREECE PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF ATHENS, LED BY PRIESTS OF THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH. THOUSANDS LINED THE STREETS TO PAY HOMAGE TO THEIR LATE RULER.
(© International.)



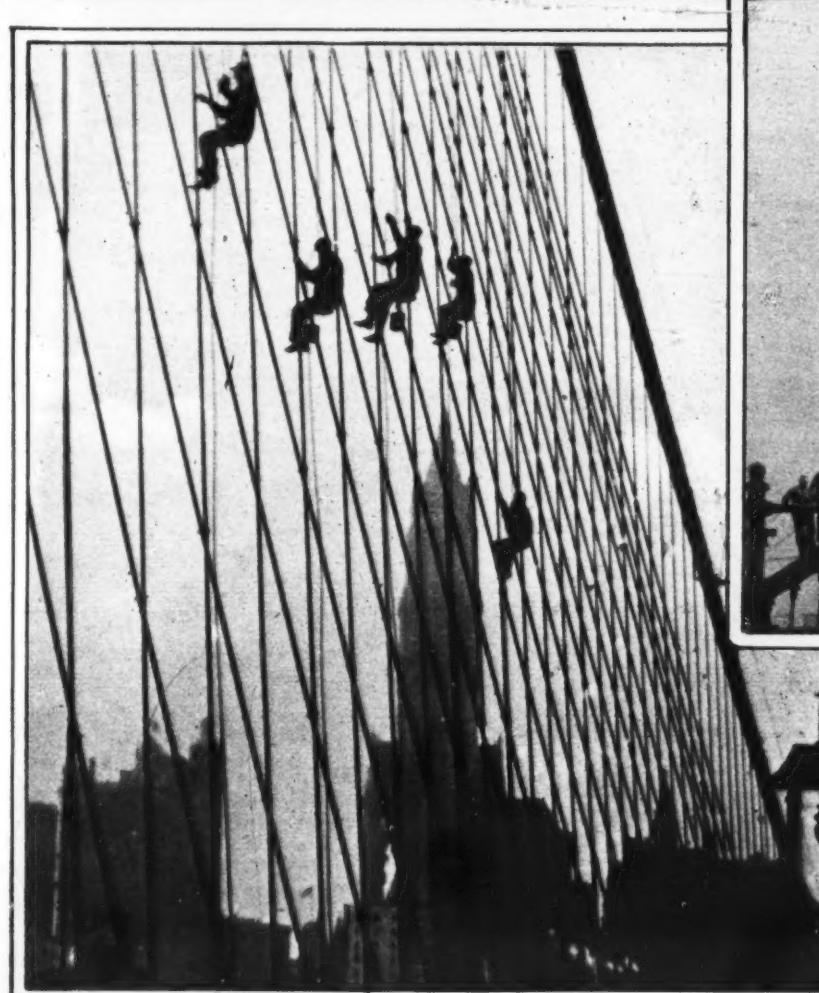
RAPALLO, THE ITALIAN SEAPORT TOWN WHERE THE ITALIAN-JUGOSLAVIC TREATY WAS SIGNED. IT IS PICTURESQUELY SITUATED SIXTEEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF GENOA, AND HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 10,000.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

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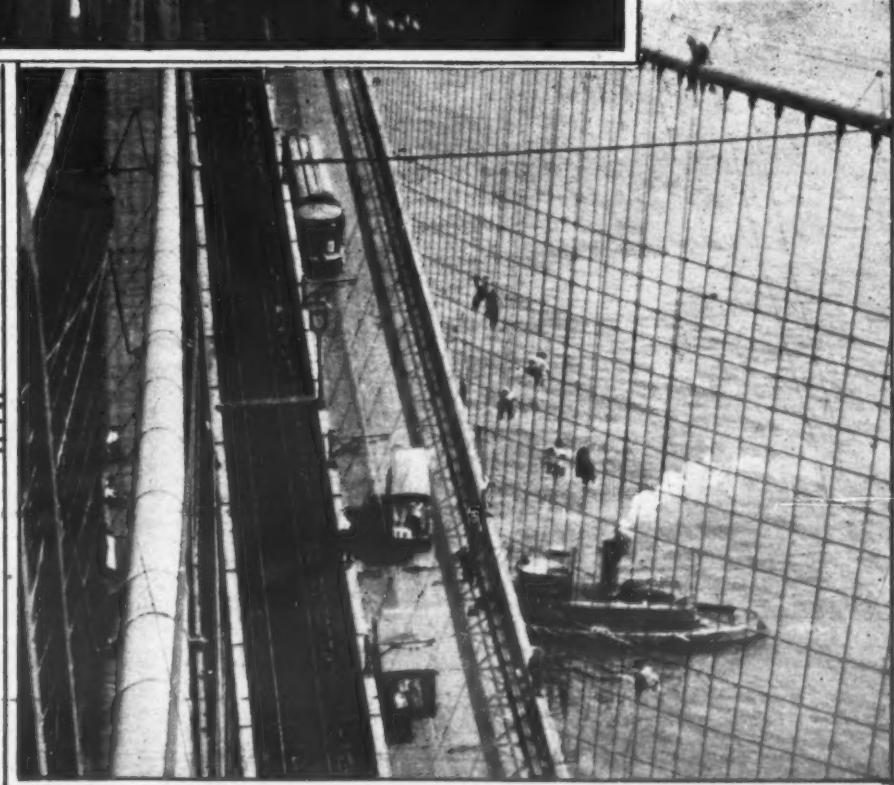
Work on Bridges That Requires Steadiness and Nerve

Workmen engaged in painting the Brooklyn Bridge at a dizzy height, where the slightest slip or mishap would hurl them to certain death.

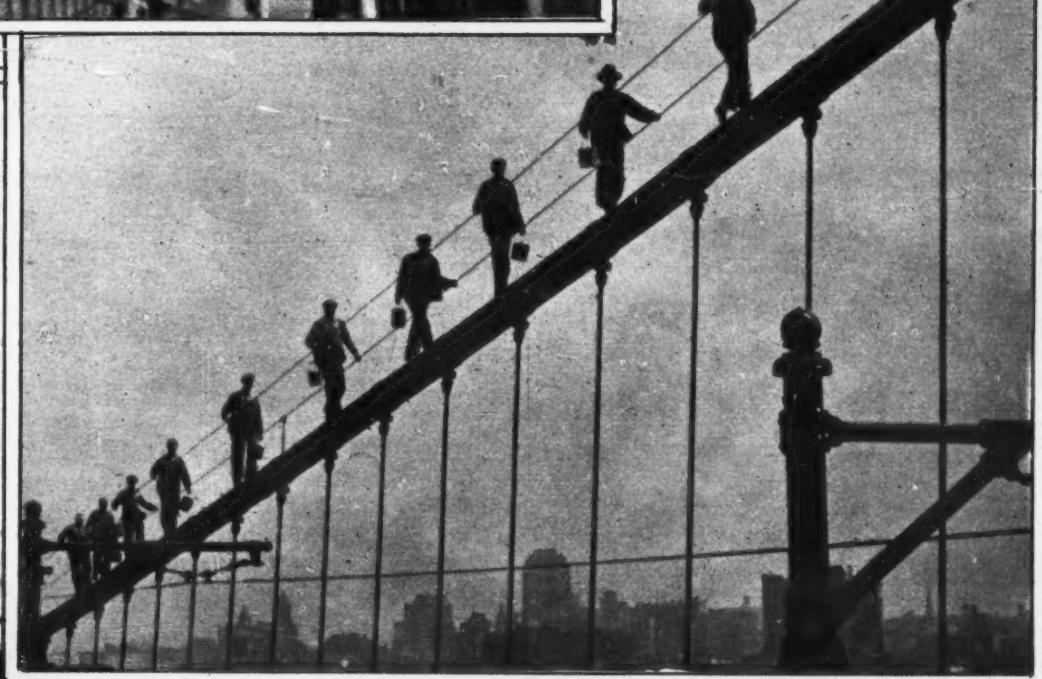


Workmen sitting in sliding seats and painting their way down the great network of wires that support the bridge.

Men perched along the network of the bridge doing the painting that is necessary at periodic intervals to keep the structure in condition.



Painters in Indian file walking along the massive cable of the Brooklyn Bridge that leads to the tower.



A bridge painter high up on one of the supporting wires of the bridge, whose central span is 1,600 feet long. Considering the risk the men run at such giddy heights, accidents are comparatively infrequent.
(Photos © Pathé Weekly.)



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